

XLII.—Description of Two new Eels from West Africa, belonging to a new Genus and Family. By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

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HETERENCHELYS, gen. nov.

Naked, elongate, subcylindrical, with the tail much longer than the trunk. Dorsal and anal fins long, but very low except towards the end of the tail, where they are confluent with the caudal; rays concealed beneath the skin; no pectorals. Gill-openings separate, placed low. Nostrils lateral, the posterior in front of the very small eye. Mouth moderate; teeth conical, biserial in jaws and on vomer; tongue not free; pharyngeal apertures of branchial clefts wide; pharyngeals covered with small teeth.

Very similar to *Moringua*, which has the trunk much longer than the tail, the teeth uniserial, and the pharyngeal apertures of the interbranchial clefts small. A study of the anatomy confirms the relationship to *Moringua*, but reveals some important differences, notably that the heart is placed just behind the gills and the palato-pterygoid is well developed in *Heterenchelys*, whereas in *Moringua* the heart is a considerable distance behind the gills and the palato-pterygoid is vestigial. In these and other characters the new genus is the more generalized; it is the type of a new family, which will be further characterized in a forthcoming paper on the classification of the Apodes.

Heterenchelys microphthalmus, sp. n.

Depth about 22 in the length. Tail nearly twice as long as rest of fish; head, to gill-opening, about $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as distance from gill-opening to vent. Eye nearly equidistant from end of snout and angle of mouth; cleft of mouth a little more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head. Coloration uniform.

Two specimens, 390 and 460 mm. in total length, from the mouth of the Congo, presented to the British Museum in 1893 by Mr. V. H. Cornish.

Heterenchelys macrurus, sp. n.

Depth about 27 in the length. Tail more than three times as long as rest of fish; head, to gill-opening, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of

distance from gill-opening to vent. Eye a little nearer to angle of mouth than to end of snout; cleft of mouth $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head or a little less. Coloration uniform.

Three specimens, 300 to 330 mm. in total length, from Lagos and Elobi.

XLIII.—Notes on Malay Tigers, with Description of a new Form from Bali. By ERNST SCHWARZ.

IN 1868* Fitzinger described the tiger from Sumatra and Java as "Der Sunda-Tiger" (*Tigris sondaica*). As the Sumatra and Java tigers are subspecifically distinct, Fitzinger's name can only stand for one of these, and I propose to use it for the Javan race. In 1908 Pocock used Fitzinger's name for the Sumatran tiger, but he does not appear to have distinguished more than one race of Malay tiger, but simply followed Fitzinger.

In the diagnosis of *Tigris sondaica* Fitzinger describes the stripes as follows:—"fasciis angustis transversalibus parum numerosis." In a skin of a tiger from Java in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt-a.-M., the stripes are narrow, as described by Fitzinger, whereas in a skin from Deli, Sumatra, in the same collection, and in the specimen described and figured by Pocock † (also Deli, Sumatra), they are "numerous, closely placed, and broad."

The tiger from Java will therefore have to stand as *Felis tigris sondaica* (Fitzinger).

The following races of Malay tiger can be distinguished:—

Felis tigris, subsp.

Felis tigris, var. *nigra*, Lesson, Nouv. Tabl. R. Anim., Mamm. p. 50 (1842) (Sumatra) (nom. nud.).

Tigris sondaica, Fitzinger (part.), Sitzungs. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-nat. Cl. Bd. lviii. i. Abth. p. 454 (1868) (Java).

Felis tigris sondaica, Pocock (part. ²), P. Z. S. 1908, ii. pp. 890-893, text-fig. 174 (1908).

Hab. Sumatra.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂ skull, 1 ♀ skin (mounted) with skull. Deli, Sumatra. Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt-a.-M.

* Sitzungs. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-nat. Cl. Bd. lviii. i. Abth. p. 454 (1868).

† P. Z. S. 1908, ii. pp. 890-893, text-fig. 174 (1908).